

The Daily Herald.

VOL. XI.

FREDERICTON, N. B., FRIDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1906

NO. 293

THE WEATHER.
Moderate variable winds,
cloudy. Friday, easterly winds
cloudy.

Wood Dog.
The brave Newfoundland had just rescued his young master from the boiling surf.
"My dog, too," said L'Oignon pensively, "once saved my life."
"Tell us about it," said Tete de Veau, with eager interest.
"I sold him for \$3," said L'Oignon, "when I was nearly starving."

Full Price.
Mrs. Skrimper—One can never believe one-half that is said in advertisements. Blasford & Tating had an advertisement in yesterday's paper saying that everything was marked down. Mrs. Bargainhunter—Yes, I saw it. Mrs. Skrimper—Well, it was false. I bought two postage stamps there this morning, and I had to pay as much as

Drink in the Middle Ages.
The middle ages lasted about 1,000 years, and in that period the feudal lords hunted the fox or the stag all day and went to bed drunk every night of their lives. Their existence was one grand carousal. Kings, princes, lords and vassals lived in their cups.

A Bag of Coins.
At Lullington castle, the Kentish residence of Sir William and Lady Emily Tart-Dyke, is preserved a leather bag of coins. The tradition is that whenever the heir is married he and his bride must place a coin in the bag. The legend further enjoins that this matrimonial offering bag must never be counted or some dire misfortune will overtake the newly wed couple.

E. A. O'BRIEN & CO

Our stock is now complete with

HOLIDAY NOVELTIES FOR Christmas Presents

Ladies' Silk Waists, Ladies' Neckwear, Belts etc.
A special sale now on in Ladies' Handkerchiefs and Ladies' and Gent's Silk Umbrellas.
If you are looking for Furs. Get in touch with us.
Ladies' Ready-to-wear Skirts, prices from \$2.50 to \$12.00 each. Ladies' Golf Jackets, Newest Styles. Ladies' White Aprons, 25c, 50c, 75c and 85c each. Dress Goods, Silks, Hosiery, Gloves, Underwear etc. Everything new at Reasonable Prices.

E. A. O'Brien & Co

Sachet Powders ALL THE Popular Odors

FROM THE BEST MANUFACTURERS.

GEO. Y. DIBBLEE,
PEOPLE'S DRUGGIST, - - opp. City Hall.
Fredericton's Leading Drug Store.

*Chestnut
says*

"Imperial Cold Cure is a small Chocolate covered tablet, but it is mighty for curing colds. Contains nothing injurious and may be taken at any time. Pleasant to take. Price 25 cents."

"THE QUALITY STORE,"
572, Queen Street.

ngs

Rings are nearly always admired by the Ladies

We have a very large assortment to choose from at any price you wish. Also Good stock of Gents Rings.

F. E. BLACKMER

Opp. Normal School.

THE FUEL FAMINE

Brandon's People Suffering for Lack of Wood and Coal—The Situation Desperate

Brandon, Man., Dec. 14.—(Special) The fuel situation in Brandon is more serious than ever and today not a pound of coal is to be had from any dealer in the city.
A few odd cars have been arriving the last two weeks, which dealers have distributed to those most in need in lots no larger than five hundred pounds.
This, with what wood has arrived, has kept the fires burning in the homes but the supply is now exhausted, and the only fuel to be purchased now is slabs.
One dealer said last night that at least one thousand tons of coal were on the way to Brandon, but no particulars can be learned as to where fuel is, or when it will be here.
Fuel dealers are besieged by people who are badly in need and many have absolutely nothing to burn, save old boards and wood which they can collect about their neighborhood and within a day or two the situation will be a desperate one, unless relief comes.

THE STOCK MARKET.

Speculative Tendency of Coal and Steel Issues Feature of Today's Trading.

Montreal, Dec. 14.—(Special)—Speculative accounts in Dominion Iron and Coal was the feature of today's stock trading.
So far as Steel issues were concerned, they appear to have met with considerable success, but not so with Coal.
Selling of Steel common commenced at 24½, a point lower than yesterday's close, and the price quickly broke to 23. After that there was a fractional rally, when several good sized blocks, ranging from 100 to 500 shares, were liquidated at 23½ to 24.
Pfd. sold lower at 66½. Coal sold in early trading at 65, a loss of one point from yesterday.
Later on pressure was applied through apparently manipulative orders, when it was offered down to 63½, with buyers at 63, but none sold, and later quotations rallied to 66 asked, and 65½ bid.
The balance of the market was quiet.
Twin City sold at 105½.
Canadian Pacific at 104½.
MacKay XD 71½.
Toledo, 26½ to 26.

SACKVILLE BURGLARIES

Three Stores Entered and Robbed of Goods—Men Who Did the Job Caught Redhanded

Sackville, N. B., Dec. 11.—(Special)—The stores of G. G. Steadman & Company, jewelers, Steward & Company, drygoods and W. R. Rodd, druggist, were burglarized last night.
Entrance was effected in Steward & Company's by cutting a plate glass window and in the other places by means of cutting panes from the street door.
Goods to the value of about two hundred dollars were taken.
At ten o'clock Marshall Holland arrested two fellows hailing from Amherst, giving their names as Arthur Troop and Fred Gulliver in the passenger car of a freight train.
They had most of the goods on them. They were brought before the police magistrate and their examination is now being held.

PASSED OFF QUIETLY.

France's New Law of Church Separation From State Came in Force Without Serious Friction.

Paris, Dec. 14.—There was a total absence yesterday of any of the sensational or dramatic incidents anticipated in alarmist quarters in connection with the execution of the law of church and state separation.
The parish priests everywhere celebrated mass in the presence of unusually large congregations, but the actions of the authorities were confined to noting infractions of the law and citing priests and vicars to appear before justices of the peace.
Everywhere legal notices have been served for the evacuation of ecclesiastical residences, the seminaries, etc. Several of these buildings were abandoned without further ado, but a majority of the prelates, while fully prepared to go, announced that they would not depart except under duress.
In many parishes in Paris and the interior, Catholic laymen came forward and spontaneously filed declarations for the holding of services in the designated churches during the coming year. If this practice is generally followed it will be a distinct victory for the government, relieving it from the necessity of closing the churches and throwing on the clergy the responsibility for the discontinuance of the public worship.
The net result of the uncompromising attitude of the Vatican in this conflict with the French government seems to be that the clergy will lose its pensions, 38,300 of which have been granted and distributed since the beginning of this year; that all aspirants to the priesthood will be compelled to perform military service, and that the taking over of the

episcopal mansions, rectories, seminaries, etc., by the state department and the communes will occur immediately instead of December, 1907.
Rome, Dec. 14.—The Giornale d'Italia publishes an article in which Mgr. Montagnini, referring to his expulsion from France, is quoted as follows:
"My expulsion was painful but not unexpected. France is going through unhappy hours. The present situation is due to Free Masonry, which succeeded in getting the upper hand through the indolence of the French middle classes. Although deeply Catholic, these classes are unorganized. I am the humble agent of the Pope, and I only did his will. Nobody can say what the consequences of what is transpiring in France will be, but God's will will be done. Upon returning to Rome I placed myself at the disposal of the Pope; and these I will execute loyally, no matter what the outcome may be."

SCOTT ACT CASES.

Moncton Has Another Batch of Violations to be Tried.

Moncton, Dec. 14.—(Special)—The first of the recent batches of Scott Act cases came up this morning, Blair LeBlanc being the defendant.
Owing to the illness of Chief Capelle, who is threatened with pneumonia, the case was adjourned for a week.
The Indian Liquor Act cases were also adjourned for a week as the escaped Indian witness cannot be found. This is the third consecutive adjournment.

BURNED TO DEATH.

Sad Fate of an Aged Squaw on the Tobique Reserve.

The news was received here this morning by Indian Agent Farrell that the home of Frank Francis, an Indian living on the Tobique reserve, was burned to the ground Wednesday night and that Francis' mother-in-law, a squaw ninety years of age, perished in the flames. No details of the sad affair are to hand but from what can be learned it seems that the fire broke out after the members of the family had retired for the night.
When discovered the flames had made great headway, and the family had a narrow escape. The old lady occupied a room up stairs, and several attempts were made to rescue her, but without success. She was probably suffocated by smoke before the flames reached her.
The property destroyed was valued at about one thousand dollars, and was uninsured. Francis, who is an ex-chief of the tribe, is known as an intelligent, hard working Indian, and much sympathy is felt for him over his great misfortune.

HARVEY STATION.

John Embleton Met With a Serious Accident.

Dec. 14.—John Embleton of York Mills, met with an accident on Wednesday, in which he was severely injured.
While engaged in hauling hay, he, in some way, slipped and fell upon the sharpened end of a sled stake. The stake entered below the arm passing underneath the muscles of the breast and coming out near the centre of the chest, about four inches from where it entered. He is being attended by Dr. Dougan and is doing well.

PRODUCE MARKET.

Montreal, Dec. 14.—(Special)—The cheese market was steady today. Novembers being quoted at from 11½ to 12 cents.
The butter market shows some improvement, finest creamery being quoted at from 25½ to 26 cents.

A CLOSE CALL.

Two children of Henry Carman, of Lower St. Mary's, had a narrow escape from suffocation a few days ago. Their father got up at the usual hour in the morning, and, after lighting a fire in the kitchen stove, went out to attend to the farm work. In some way the stove pipe became disconnected, and the bedroom occupied by the children filled with smoke. Fortunately one of the children awakened and, arousing the other, lost no time in getting out of the room. Had they been sound sleepers it would undoubtedly have gone hard with them.

A PRETTY CALANDAR.

Mr. W. R. Wilkes, the merchant tailor, has presented the Herald with a very pretty calendar, depicting an attractive woodland scene in winter.

Fountain pens make very acceptable Christmas gifts. You get the best made and guaranteed at McMurray's bookstore.—d.

CANADIAN PARLIAMENT.

House Heard a Lot of Talk Yesterday on Railway Matters, Ticket Scalping, etc.

Ottawa, Dec. 14.—The house had a lot of railroad talk yesterday from two enthusiastic idealists, E. A. Lancaster and W. F. MacLean. One wants the trains to run slowly at crossings, the other wants restrictions on ticket scalpers removed. Both are likely to succeed.
In answer to questions by Mr. Roche of Halifax, Hon. Mr. Lemieux said the mail steamer Empress of Britain on her last voyage from England anchored in the stream at Halifax on the seventh of December at 12:35 a. m. The mail train for Montreal left Halifax at 5:33 a. m. This train arrived in Montreal at 1:45 a. m. on the eighth of December. The steamer arrived at the entrance to St. John harbor on the evening of seventh December about five minutes after ten. On account of thick fog and waiting for tide, there being insufficient water to float her, she did not reach dock until about 4:30 p. m. on the eighth of December.
Mr. Lancaster moved the second reading of his bill to force railroad companies to protect level crossings in communities. He would give the companies until 1908 to make the necessary changes. If protection is not given these crossings railways could not run trains through thickly settled portions of cities, towns and villages at more than ten miles an hour. The bill passed the house last session, but the senate failed to deal with it, and for this Mr. Lancaster censured the upper house.
Hon. Mr. Emmerson said a special committee had last year considered the principle of the bill. The change would cost the railway companies heavily, but it was in the public interest. The bill had been made a government measure last session. The bill was put through committee, read the third time and forwarded to the senate again.
The house then took up Mr. MacLean's bill respecting the sale of tickets by railways. It proposes to legalize the sale of a ticket by any one, whether authorized or not by a railway. Mr. MacLean said any one could sell a milk ticket or any other kind of a ticket, and he saw no reason for declaring it a crime to sell a railroad ticket. There was no such restrictive law in the United States. A man in this country should be able to do as he pleased with the unused portion of a ticket he had purchased. What should be done would be to compel railroads to sell a ticket or transportation which would at a certain rate per mile carry anyone over any portion of the line in any direction. The United States was now enforcing the interstate commerce act, but in Canada anyone who wanted justice had to go to the Toronto police court, where Mr. Hays of the Grand Trunk was recently convicted for not selling tickets at 2c. a mile.
Hon. Mr. Emmerson agreed that the bill should get a second reading and go to the railway committee. The United States had no ticket scalping law, but there the roads did not have the same system of return tickets as Canadian roads provided. In Canada return tickets were sold to give the purchaser a special rate and ensuring his return by the same route. The sale of a return ticket for the use of a third party was therefore a fraud.
Dr. Sproule supported Mr. MacLean's bill.
Col. Tisdale thought the Grand Trunk and C. P. R. were run by pretty decent people. He did not endorse Mr. MacLean's censure against them.
Leighton McCarthy of North Simcoe said the legislation Mr. MacLean attacked had been passed 20 years ago to protect railway companies from ticket scalpers. It has on the whole worked well for the benefit of the people. The bill was given a second reading.
A bill to incorporate the Masonic Protective Association of Canada was introduced.
The house adjourned at six p. m.

CHURCH UNION.

Maritime Baptists Not Likely to Come Into the Federation.

Toronto, Dec. 14.—At the general committee meeting on Church Union in the Metropolitan Church yesterday the session was largely given up to correspondence from the Anglican and Baptist churches, stating their attitude on the question of organic union with the other denominations that now have it under discussion. The report of the special committee on correspondence with the above bodies was read and adopted. It provides for the appointment of several committees to confer with representatives of these two churches. The correspondence from the Baptists of the Maritime Provinces shows that the church in the east does not think at all favorably of organic union as being practicable, yet speaks favorably of federal union. The Baptists throughout the other parts of Canada appear disposed to meet the committees and consider what steps might be taken. At the last conference the Baptists appointed the strongest committee they could name, but so far no steps have been taken in the matter other than their expressed courtesy of the invitation extended them and a willingness to confer with the committees on the subject.
The committee will also meet with the Anglicans, and though the outlook, so far, is indefinite regarding that body, it will show that the way is open to take preliminary steps towards the great end. If the union is effected with the Church of England, four cardinal points will have to be accepted by the other denominations: that is: That the Bible is the sole rule of faith; apostles and nicene creed the rule of doctrine; that the words "Institution of" must precede the two sacraments and that the historical continuity of the church cannot be shaken. The church is willing to do away with its liturgies and special forms of worship, but will not yield the above points.
The report of the sub-committee on church policy elicited considerable discussion. The chief objection raised to the report as submitted was that it was too indefinite. It was felt that a definite, clear, business-like system of church government should be proposed, as the governing bodies of churches interested would wish to have a clear understanding of what the proposal involves. The report was, therefore, after discussion of the first two clauses referred back to the sub-committee to prepare a more detailed statement, and report at a later stage in this conference, or at a future meeting, as may be convenient.
The clauses, as submitted and discussed, read as follows:
"(1) That local affairs of individual churches, charges, circuits or congregations, be managed by the congregation directly or by local boards, sessions or committees, subject to general legislation, principles and discipline of the united church, and that such board, sessions or committees, be constituted and elected or appointed, as at present, or elected at the option of such church, charge circuit or congregation."
"(2) That formulation of the plan for organization of the new charges be left to the general assembly, conference or council of the united church, which plan may at any time be adopted by any existing church, charge, circuit or congregation."
In report of committee on ministry, the following introductory paragraph caused some discussion:
"Recognizing the desirability of preserving the essence of both settled pastorate and itinerancy this committee is of the opinion that harmony of both principles is possible and that the best features of both systems may be retained. We therefore recommend that the pastorate service shall be without time limit."
The sub-committee recommended a combination system of settled pastorate with that of itinerancy, and therefore that the pastoral service shall be without time limit.
This clause was adopted, but subsequently modified by the provision for a court to which either pastor or people may have to resort in case of a change being thought wise. The intention is that a pastor may remain in one place so long as minister and people wish.
Several sub-committees met from 2 o'clock till 4, when the joint committee resumed its session. Sub-committee on ministry reported in the afternoon, and considerable discussion took place upon the length and character of the course of study. The proposal is to make it three years in arts, followed by three years in theology. Some paragraphs were dropped and the order of others was changed.